

- 1. paragraph bridging pages 14-15 of the specification:

--The filming or the toner melt adhesion can be prevented by controlling the center-line average roughness [according to JIS] of the surface of the photosensitive member to be in the range from 0.01 to 0.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the average inclination  $\Delta a$  to be in the range from 0.001 to 0.06. The center-line average roughness [according to JIS] of the surface of the photosensitive member, and the average incluation can be controlled to be in the above ranges, for example by selecting the material of the photosensitive layer of the photosensitive member, or selecting the filming formation conditions such as the filming formation speed.--

- 2. paragraph at page 37, lines 1 -5 of the specification:

--The center-line average roughness  $R_a$  in the present invention [is the same as that defined in JIS B0601-1994, and] was measured by the surface roughness tester SE-3300 under the conditions of cut-off  $\lambda_c$  of 0.25 mm, and evaluation length of 1.25 mm. Ra of a roughness curve  $f(x)$  is calculated according to the following equation:

$$R_a = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^\ell |f(x)| dx$$

where  $f(x)$  is a roughness curve and  $\ell$  is a length of the curve in accordance with JIS B0601-1994.--

- 3. paragraph at page 36, lines 13-27 of the specification:

--In the present invention, the average inclination  $\Delta a$  was measured with a surface roughness tester SE-3300 (trade name, manufactured by Kosaka Kenkyusho K.K.) by calculation according to the definition of the average inclination described in Handling Manual of this tester: Chapter 8, "Definition of terminologies and parameters for surface roughness", Paragraphs 8-12. Specifically, the average inclination  $\Delta a$  of the roughness curve shown in Fig. 5 is calculated according to Equation 4 below, where  $y$  is a height in a Y direction at a point  $x$  of the curve extending in an X direction, and  $\ell$  is a length of the curve.--